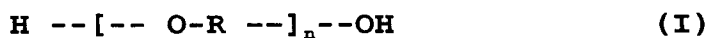
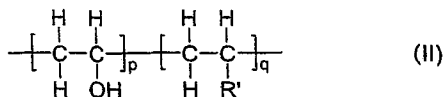


CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (currently amended) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of above 150° C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with a mixture of polymeric multifunctional alcohols, wherein the polymeric multifunctional alcohols in the mixture are selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols, [[and]] polyether polyols of formula I:



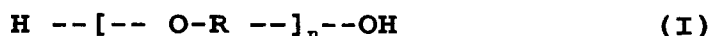
in which R stands for a branched chain alkylene group having up to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, and ~~or having~~ complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of formula II



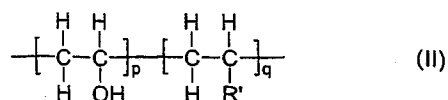
in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, ~~or with mixtures of these compounds,~~ without or in the presence of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

2. (currently amended) A method for the manufacture of an intermediate product comprising a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted

urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives is converted at a temperature of above 150°C and up to 270°C with a mixture of polymeric multifunctional alcohols wherein the polymeric multifunctional alcohols in the mixture are selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols and polyether polyols of formula I



in which R stands for a branched chain alkylene group having up to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, and ~~or having~~ complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of formula II



in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20,

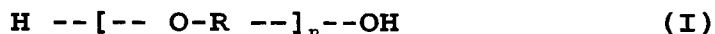
~~or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds,~~ without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture,

- and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

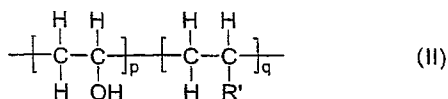
3. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the conversion to the intermediate product in accordance with the invention is carried out at temperatures between about 200° C and 270 °C.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

5. (Currently amended) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of about 200° C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with a mixture of polymeric multifunctional alcohols, wherein the polyfunctional alcohols in the mixture are selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols, [[and]] polyether polyols of formula I:



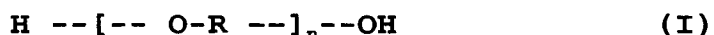
in which R stands for a straight chain or branched chain alkylene group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, ~~or having~~ and complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of formula II



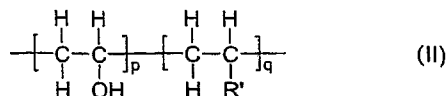
in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or with mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence

of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

6. (Currently amended) A method for the manufacture of an intermediate product comprising a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives is converted at a temperature of about 200°C and up to 270°C with a mixture of polymeric multifunctional alcohols wherein the polymeric multifunctional alcohols in the mixture are selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols, [[and]] polyether polyols of formula I



in which R stands for a straight chain or branched chain alkylene group having 3 to 12 carbon atoms and n is a number between 2 and 20, ~~or having~~ and complete or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohols of formula II



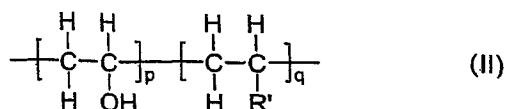
in which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, ~~or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds,~~ without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture,
- and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

7. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that as the ammonia splitting favorable catalyst, alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

8. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 6 wherein the reaction temperature is about 200°C.

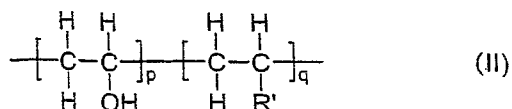
NEW CLAIMS

9. (New) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of above 150° C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with a polymeric multifunctional alcohol selected from the group consisting of a polyester polyol and a completely or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol of the formula II



in which R' is an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or with mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

10. (New) A method for the manufacture of an intermediate product comprising a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives is converted at a temperature of above 150°C and up to 270°C with a polymeric multifunctional alcohol selected from the group consisting of a polyester polyol and a completely or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol of formula II



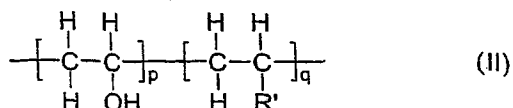
in

which R' is an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture, - and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

11. (New) The method according to claim 10, characterized in that the conversion to the intermediate product in accordance with the invention is carried out at temperatures between about 200° C and 270 °C.

12. (new) The method according to claim 10, characterized in that the alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

13. (New) An intermediate product comprised of a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that they are manufactured through reaction at a temperature of about 200°C and up to 270°C of urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives with a polymeric multifunctional alcohol selected from the group consisting of polyester polyols and a completely or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol of formula II

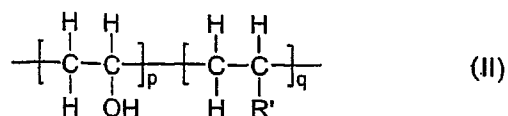


in

which R' stands for an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or with mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of a catalyst favoring splitting off of ammonia.

14. (New) A method for the manufacture of an intermediate product comprising a mixture of organic carbonates and carbamates, characterized in that urea, a substituted urea, a salt or ester of carbamic acid or one of their N-substituted derivatives is converted at a temperature of about 200°C and up to 270°C with a polymeric multifunctional alcohol

selected from the group consisting of a polyester polyol and a completely or partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol of formula



in

which R' is an alkyl, aryl or acyl group having 1 - 12 carbon atoms, p and q are numbers between 1 and 20, or dissolved in mixtures of these compounds, without or in the presence of an ammonia splitting favorable catalyst and which is converted to a carbonate and carbamate containing mixture,

- and at the same time the thereby liberated ammonia or the amine is removed from the reaction mixture by means of a stripping gas and or steam and/or vacuum.

15. (New) The method according to claim 14, characterized in that as the ammonia splitting favorable catalyst, alkaline reacting salts, oxides, hydroxides, alcoholates with elements of groups Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb, IVa, IVb, Va, Vb, VIb, VIIb, VIIIb of the Periodic System, basic zeolites, polymeric ion exchangers or tetraalkylammonium salts or triphenylphosphines or tertiary amines are employed as catalysts.

16. (New) The method according to claim 6 wherein the reaction temperature is about 200°C.